exposed ledges and shingle on Table Mt., Port à Port Bay, Newfoundland (Fernald & St. John, no. 10,837), although clearly a dwarfed alpine extreme of the Anticosti and Keewatin and Altai plant, is so like Huter's specimens of Braya alpina from the Carinthian Alps (Fl. Exsicc. Austr.-Hung. no. 580) as to be separated only by its more slender pods. Braya humilis, Pilosella (or Arabidopsis) novae-angliae and P. Richardsonii are, likewise, distinctly perennial plants, in this agreeing with the other species of Braya, not with the annual Arabidopsis Thaliana.

Besides Braya humilis, which occurs in northwestern America in Alaska and British Columbia, there is another western species, in the

mountains of Alberta and British Columbia. This is

Braya **Richardsonii** (Rydberg), n. comb. *Pilosella Richardsonii* Rydberg, Torreya, vii. 159 (1907).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

Amaranthus Powellii and Digitalis Lanata in New England.—
Three plants, recognized as something different, sprang up in the garden of Mr. John Robinson at Salem, Massachusetts, this season. They were allowed to grow and on July 12 were collected and taken to the Gray Herbarium, and determined as Amaranthus Powellii Wats. from the far west. My attention is called to the fact that this species has been found as a weed in cultivated ground at Tewksbury by Messrs. E. F. Williams & W. P. Rich, in 1900, and on a roadside at Weston by Mr. Williams some years earlier: see Rhodora, xvii. 179 (1915).

The collection of Essex County plants is indebted to Mrs. Paul A. Dodge of Rowley for fine specimens of a conspicuous and attractive adventive from the Danube River region — Digitalis lanata Ehrt. This was discovered growing rankly on a heap of rakings at the foot of Ox Pasture Hill in Rowley. Further search and inquiry secured the information that this species had probably been introduced in soil with plants imported from Holland, and that it was not uncommon in a limited station on the hill.— Albert P. Morse, Peabody Museum of Salem, Massachusetts.